

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE--SHAKESPEARE. BOVARY THEATRE--UNKNOWN. WALLACK'S THEATRE--CHAMBERLAIN. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE--EVANGELINE. NIBLO'S GARDEN--CROSS AND CURETTE. TIVOLI THEATRE--VARIETY. FUNY PASTOR'S--VARIETY. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE--VARIETY. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN--VARIETY. GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN--SUMMER CONCERT. NEW YORK AQUARIUM--QUAKER PIRATES.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

The Herald will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or cloudy, possibly with light rain.

SECRETARY SCHUEZ has discovered a new ring in the Indian Bureau. It dealt in patent and unpatented medicines, and its bills have been stretched by a patent process known only to Indian contractors.

THE MOLEY MAGUIRE funerals passed off quietly yesterday. There was a large attendance of the friends of the executed man, but they had the wisdom and decency to make no unseemly demonstrations.

SECRETARY THOMPSON promises that he will resume work in the navy yards after the 1st of July, when the appropriations become available. Claimants will have to wait until Congress meets for the settlement of their bills.

THE IDEA is entertained at Washington that the Canadian authorities ought to capture Sitting Bull and surrender him to our government as an outlaw and an assassin. Sitting Bull himself may have to be consulted on that point.

THE LATE RAIN STORMS in Illinois have caused serious damage to the corn and wheat crops, particularly in the central and south-eastern portions of the State. In many localities there are two feet of water, and even the railroads have been seriously inconvenienced.

THE AFFAIRS of the suspended Missouri National Bank seem to have been deplorably managed. Its directors are said to be indebted to it in over a million dollars, and the prospect for the creditors is gloomy. There must have been gross violations of the national banking laws.

BACCALAUREATE SERMONS were preached yesterday by Dr. Foss at Wesleyan College, by Dr. Williams at Trinity College, President Cheney at Bates, Dr. Bartlett at Dartmouth and President Porter at Yale. The different addresses were marked by profound thought and philosophic treatment, and were fully worthy of the reputations of the distinguished scholars who made them.

GENERAL GRANT is still the social lion of London. Saturday night at a banquet given by the Corporation of Trinity House, which was attended by half a dozen princes and innumerable dukes, marquises and earls, he was specially complimented by the Prince of Wales and Earl Carnarvon, who coupled his name with the toast to the visitors. The ex-President replied briefly and modestly to the compliments showered upon him.

THE PERUVIAN REBELLION has come to an end, the rebel iron-clad Huascar, which held out after the insurgents had been defeated, having surrendered and returned to her allegiance. There is a little spice of humor, entirely characteristic of South America, connected with the affair. While at sea the Huascar was somewhat roughly handled by two British war vessels, when she ran into Peruvian waters and asked the other ships of the Peruvian fleet to come out and whip the British for daring to interfere in a family row. The invitation was prudently declined, however, and Great Britain is saved from a small war with an American Power.

THE CHURCHES.--The sermons in the different churches yesterday were as a rule, characterized by plain, practical common sense. Dr. Tiffany pointed out to the worshippers at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church the lesson of the mission of St. John; Dr. Alger, at the Church of the Messiah, preached a thoughtful sermon on the text "What is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that thou visitest him." The "Desolation of Christ on Earth" and "The Necessity of Charity" were considered; the former at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, and the latter at the Cathedral by Vicar General Quinn. Dr. Frothingham was eloquent on the subject of "The Religion of the Heart," which must, he thinks, give way to the religion of the mind, as yet in its infancy.

THE WEATHER.--The high pressure has now moved off the Middle Atlantic coast and a general low barometer prevails east of the Rocky Mountains. The lowest is in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region. Heavy rains have fallen in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys and light rains in the Southern States and in the Lower Ohio Valley. The temperature has risen on the Eastern coast, but has fallen in the Northwest, where the pressure is slowly rising. A low barometer and a higher temperature prevails on the Pacific coast. The depression which for the past few days has been lingering over Nova Scotia is now moving eastward, attended by light rains on the coast. Although the barometer weather in New York was beautiful, and proved a boon to the pleasure seekers in the parks and promenade. To-day it will be warmer and partly cloudy, or cloudy, possibly with light rain.

The Navies of the World and the Navy of the United States.

We print in other columns a statement full of accurate statistics and detailed information relating to the present condition of the navies of the chief maritime nations. This statement has been compiled with great care and pains from the most recent official sources, and the statistics it contains are more minute and trustworthy than anything to be found on the same subject in the books from which this kind of information is usually sought. At a time when a European war is the chief topic which engages public attention, and when it is possible that all the great Powers may be drawn into the conflict, the value of fresh authentic information respecting the naval equipment of the principal nations is obvious.

Among the many uses which can be made of it we prefer, at present, to direct attention to the light in which it presents the navy of our own country. Our navy does not appear to advantage in this comparative exhibit. Our claim to occupy a place in the foremost rank of the great nations of the world is undisputed. In population, wealth, resources, in the intelligence and energy of our people, in business capacity and mechanical inventions, and in the magnificence of our national future, we have no reason to shrink from a comparison with any political community on the face of the globe. In mere population Russia as yet surpasses us; in mere wealth Great Britain as yet surpasses us; but the time is not distant when we shall get ahead of them in the points on which they can now claim a superiority, while the scope given to talents and enterprise by our free institutions opens before us a majestic future which has no parallel in the reasonable hopes entertained by any other people. But the commanding position marked out for us by destiny can be securely held only by maintaining a force on the seas adequate for upholding the honor of our flag, for protecting our commerce and the rights of our citizens in all quarters of the world, and for making our national dignity respected by jealous rival Powers.

Our army and navy are both small in comparison with the armies and navies of other nations. But the smallness of our army does not touch our national pride in a sensitive point. The English army has always been small in comparison with those of the great continental Powers--an advantage which England owes to the felicity of her geographical position. The continental nations have powerful and aggressive nations on their frontiers, and are compelled to support great standing armies for self-protection, but Great Britain, being an island separated by surrounding seas from European neighbors, is under no necessity of overtaxing her people to maintain a vast standing army. The Channel separates her from the rest of Europe, and her Channel fleet protects her against foreign aggression. It is chiefly owing to this geographical separation from the great military nations of Europe that England has outstripped them all in the development of free institutions. Without a great standing army, which might have been made in the hands of the Crown an instrument for suppressing the liberties of the people, England has always been the freest of European nations. But she has been indebted for this proud position more to the strength and efficiency of her navy than to any other cause. Without a powerful navy she would have been exposed to invasion by sea across the narrow strip of water which separates her from the Continent, and must have maintained a large standing army as a precaution against sudden attacks.

The United States are more favored by geographical position than England. We are separated, not by a few leagues, but by three thousand miles of water from every nation that can be deemed formidable. We have no neighbors that can give us uneasiness. We could conquer Canada in twenty days if hostilities should arise on that boundary, and on our Southern frontier Mexico would not be the invading but the invaded party if a war should unfortunately arise between the two countries. The only uses we have for an army are protection against the Indians and the protection of our Mexican frontier against a pestilent nest of bandits and cattle raiders. An army of thirty thousand men would be sufficient for all purposes, and we regret that there is a disposition to reduce our present small army of twenty-five thousand to a still lower figure. But while we have less than England for a large standing army we need, as she does, an efficient navy if we are to maintain our just rank among the great Powers of the world. Our commerce is not yet as important as hers, but we shall ingloriously fail to make the most of our opportunities if we do not eclipse her before the close of this century as the leading commercial nation. We are an active trading people, and our local situation gives us the command of the most important channels of commerce. We are placed between the two great oceans. From our Pacific coast we look out upon Eastern Asia, whose commerce has enriched every nation that has been able to command it; from our Atlantic coast we look out upon Western Europe, and we are nearer to Mexico and to the South American countries on both oceans than any other commercial nation. If our policy keeps pace with our opportunities we shall make the commerce of Eastern Asia, of Western Europe and of all the South American republics between the Rio Grande and the Straits of Magellan tributary to the national wealth. But this vast and diversified commerce can be developed only in proportion as it is protected, and without a powerful navy we can give it no protection. The energy and enterprise of our citizens can have free play in contending for the lion's share of the commerce of the world only when it is understood that every ship which bears the American flag upon any sea, that every crew and cargo which enters a foreign port in any part of the world, is as secure as it would be in the harbor of New York or San Francisco. England has penetrated all the ports of the world with her triumphant and invincible commerce, because her naval power and

the self-asserting spirit of her government have made her subjects and their property as safe in the most distant regions of the globe as they are within the political jurisdiction of the British government. This kind of protection is the indispensable condition of commercial supremacy, and it can be maintained only by a navy which is present in all seas and harbors and controlled by a government too vigilant and energetic to permit any trifling with national rights. England has the lead in commerce because she furnishes such protection through her powerful and omnipresent navy. The United States can expect to make inroads on her supremacy only when our navy is strong enough to make our rights respected upon every sea where the American flag floats from the rigging of a vessel and in every harbor where American property enters. We must either renounce our rank as a first class commercial nation or be prepared to give efficient protection to American seamen and property, as the English government does to British seamen and property, in all climes and under all conditions. This can be done only by an omnipresent navy cruising in all seas, present in all ports, over at hand to defend national rights. The present condition of our navy as compared with the navies of other maritime nations and with that of Great Britain, our chief commercial rival, is humiliating and disgraceful.

The Russian Advance.

Our special despatches continue the chronicle of the forward movement of the Russians in the Dobrukscha. On one hand it is reported that the failure of serious resistance on the part of the Turks is due to the strategy of the commander, who desires to encourage Russian movements in that direction; but it is understood that it will not do to tell so thin a story as this in Constantinople, and consequently the statement given out there is that the Russians passed the river in such overwhelming force that resistance was hopeless; in fact, the Turks were at once surprised and incapable. They had become somewhat used to the Russians, and so the vigilance they may have had when the enemy first appeared in the neighborhood was decidedly lessened when the critical moment came, and the garrisons were apparently as sound asleep as the crew of the Turkish monitor when she was blown up. On the Russian side all is enthusiasm and confidence; but the fortunate passage of the Danube into the Dobrukscha is not a success over which they need hurrah a great deal or permit themselves to neglect every proper precaution at other points.

Governor Tilden Going to Europe.

It is stated that Mr. Tilden will sail for Europe about the middle of July. The leading democratic organ makes the pertinent remark that "it may be safely inferred, therefore, that he agrees with a great majority of democrats throughout the United States in thinking that it is hardly worth while to waste much energy in making an ex post facto war on a de facto President." The response of the country to Mr. Tilden's recent speech ought to confirm him in this opinion. He does wisely in seeking rest and diversion in foreign travel and escaping from the worry and unpleasant reminders of politics. It is not in human nature that other people should feel his disappointment as keenly as he does himself, and the sooner he forgets that he was ever a candidate and occupies his mind with other subjects the better for his health and comfort. He cannot remain in this country without being subject to imputations, or at least suspicions, both from his own party and the republicans. The great reputation he has acquired as a secretive political strategist puts him at a disadvantage. So long as he remains at home the surmises of both friends and enemies will connect him with politics, however sincere he may be in a purpose to stand aloof. Democrats ascribe to him a purpose to force himself again on the party as its Presidential candidate, and republicans suspect him of a wish to reopen the question which was settled by the Electoral Commission last winter. There is but one way for a man who has gained such a reputation for political subtlety and finesse and preference for what he used to call "a still hunt" to silence the imputations of friends and foes, and that is precisely the course which Mr. Tilden has decided to adopt. When he has put the Atlantic Ocean between himself and his late supporters and opponents and devotes himself to those recreations in distant countries which his culture will enable him to enjoy and profit by, it will be believed that he is prosecuting no designs inspired by his disappointments. Were he to remain at home there would be plots against him, even if he should indulge in no plots himself. The local democratic politicians, whom he so signally outgeneraled in the St. Louis Convention last year, are already beginning to unmask their batteries against him. They fear him too much to be idle so long as he stays at home. When he has remained a year or two abroad his countrymen will judge him with more candor, and he will be able to take a calmer, and therefore clearer, view of the political situation.

An Insufficient Law.

It is very evident that we ought to have a revision of our laws in relation to unsafe buildings. The tenement houses in Twenty-third street which recently tumbled down had been condemned by the Building Department and the owner notified, but any attempt on the part of the department to clear them of tenants and demolish them at once would have been promptly checked by legal proceedings. The department has notified the occupants of an unsafe building on Park place to leave it, but they simply refuse to go, and there the power of the department ends. An old building on Fulton street, alleged to be unsafe in various ways, was condemned by the Building Department months ago, but the owner invoked the interference of the courts and the department is checkmated. When a building is condemned as a public danger summary power ought to be lodged in the hands of the proper authorities to pull it

down without further delay or parleying. Until this is done the city's officials, however vigilant, will be unable to prevent such occurrences as that in Twenty-third street.

Our Special War News.

We may be permitted to refer--not in a spirit of exultation or boasting, but for the purpose of explaining to curious and friendly readers how the greater feats of journalism are done--to the remarkable contrast between the cable news of the HERALD on Saturday and Sunday and that which appeared on the same days in the other city journals. All Europe and America have been waiting many weeks, with excited, impatient expectation, for that great military event, the crossing of the Danube by the Russian forces. When at last it came the readers of the HERALD were promptly informed, but the readers of no other journal in this country. The crossing took place on Friday. On Saturday morning the HERALD published the important news with more fullness of details than any of the London journals, which are so much nearer the scene of action, and our American contemporaries did not have anything that could be called news at all. Yesterday the HERALD gave a clear, copious history, with precise details, of the whole connected military movements on Friday and Saturday, of which the other city journals had only a pinched, meagre outline. As every journal has an equal interest in getting early reports of important events it may surprise readers of the HERALD who see the other city papers that the latter could have been so distanced in a matter for which we have all been intensely watching for several weeks. In unforeseen accidental occurrences at places distant from the ordinary channels of information it is not strange that one paper should sometimes be ahead; but how can this happen respecting military events of the first magnitude, for which all the world was watching?

This question is not without interest, and we will answer it. It may conduce to the clearness of the answer to recall a criticism occasionally made on the slight importance of some of the HERALD's cable despatches. We frequently have cabled whole pages of political, social and literary gossip such as the other papers receive by mail two weeks later. Our contemporaries sometimes amuse themselves by culling out a trivial incident from these voluminous despatches and expatiating on the waste of sending such matter by cable. Such a criticism overlooks the essential conditions of modern journalism. We can only report such things as happen, and it is not every day in the year that there are events which will make a great figure in history. But we keep our nets always spread for such fish as may come. It is by this means that we always make sure of the valuable fish when they swim in large shoals. The great thing is to have the nets always in order, to keep them spread wide enough, and to haul them in often to find what is the catch. Those who wait for the shark or the salmon before preparing nets wide enough to sweep the whole river will generally find some hitch in their arrangements or some tardiness of execution at the decisive moment. The HERALD keeps its capacious news nets always spread and its men always in wide-awake training, in order that when anything great occurs it may be sure not to miss it. Our readers get important news whenever there is any in any part of the world, and when there is not we still keep our organization in perfect order, giving minor news of interest until something more striking occurs. Furnishing news bears some resemblance to giving dinners. Cooks and butlers and servants must be kept up to the mark pretty much all the time or they will be awkward and unskillful when you wish to give a great entertainment. Extensive arrangements for the collection and transmission of news can no more be extemporized than a great disciplined army. A nation which constantly maintains such an army is always prepared to maintain its honor, as a perfectly organized newspaper is always ready for emergencies. Even what an army does for mere purposes of drill is not unimportant, for the drill master has relation to good fighting, and to carry out the parallel, a newspaper which is run cheaply in a period of commonplace events is not likely to be very efficient when events become of kindling interest.

Columbia's Race To-morrow.

The most brilliant rowing week of the year begins with to-morrow's contest between Harvard and Columbia. It is not common with our amateur oarsmen to engage in a race which can be at best but a preliminary trial to the great contest on gaining which they have set their hearts. The Harvard-Columbia race is but the fish in the feast of rowing whereof the Harvard-Yale contest is to be the roast. We believe that a similar preliminary race giving the real opponents an opportunity to measure a crew's strength has not been seen on our waters since Harvard rowed the Wards at Worcester two days before the university race of 1868. Barring fouls and accidents to-morrow's result is a foregone conclusion. Columbia's eight rows in a borrowed craft. Up to ten days ago they had not sat together in a boat, while there is at least one among them sure to be a passenger before the race is half rowed. Against them row a well coached team, the heaviest of all on the water. If the Harvard boys do all they can they ought to win by more than a quarter of a mile. If they know what they are about they will probably win by half a length or maybe by a foot of clear water. In either case they get the good of the lesson, and a most valuable lesson it is, for those who, like most American oarsmen and especially students, have seen but few races. To-morrow's race will, unfortunately, offer no test for the race on Friday. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of Columbia's thus going in at the eleventh hour there can be but one opinion of her pluck. If, through one of those surprises for which even the most knowing must be prepared, she should win to-morrow it will do more for her good name than even her great victory of 1874. And, if she loses, 'tis better to have rowed and lost than never rowed at all.

St. John's Energy.

While the fire is still smouldering amid the smoking ruins of St. John preparations are being made for the rebuilding of the city, and already the work has commenced. When Chicago sprang again into life in a handsome form than it had worn before its great conflagration we attributed the rapidity of its rebuilding to the peculiar energy of the Western people. But in New Brunswick there seem to be equal energy, enterprise and hopefulness, and a few months will no doubt see St. John well restored and with a better class of buildings than those which fed the greedy flames on Wednesday last. The insurance companies are promptly paying their losses, and this, with the generous aid extended to the suffering city from all quarters, of course gives the people encouragement and assistance in the work of reconstruction.

More Troops in Utah.

The Secretary of War has assured Governor Emory, of Utah, that his application for an addition to the federal force in that Territory shall be complied with. It is the intention of the administration to uphold its own officers and enforce the laws at any necessary cost. The military officers profess to believe there is little danger of disturbances, but Governor Emory and the other civil officers think differently; and as they are in closer and more constant intercourse with the people their judgment is entitled to more weight. General Sheridan expects to be able to increase the garrison at Camp Douglas and Fort Cameron during the season, and if troops should be wanted for a sudden emergency the Secretary of War informs Governor Emory the government has them available and will send them. It is evident that Brigham Young and the Mormons are not to have their own way in the Territory much longer. Two members of the Cabinet are committed to a more vigorous course. Attorney General Devens is giving a strong support to the District Attorney of Utah in his attempts to convict the Mormon murderers, and Secretary McCrary assures the Governor that if the Mormons should resist the army in that quarter will be increased to any needful extent. This determination of the government and its known ability to execute it will, perhaps, prevent any actual collision. Yet, as nobody knows how foolhardy the Mormon fanatics will be if they see their leaders in peril, there ought to be force enough in the Territory to quell any sudden outbreak. We shall be disappointed if this profligate gang of assassins and polygamists are not forced to obey the law before President Hayes gets through with them.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gladiators have eyes as deep as a hazel dell. Nicholas Fish comes of good Alpine stock. Miss Emma Abbott is at Pigeon Cove, Mass. Georgia's mocking birds are becoming scarce. At Galveston watermelons are twenty-five cents each. Western papers speak of Hendricks as the next President. The small freeholder is rising into importance in the cotton belt. Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, is in favor of prohibition. Large linen cuffs are fastened with a gold pin instead of sleeve buttons. The Memphis Appeal says that democracy has made Southern republicanism respectable. Lord Houghton likes the old style of bishop, who was a poor, but who was not too zealous. A Mobile cow twenty-two years old has been the author of milk which sold for \$6.899. California is beginning to discover that Chinese labor is more trustworthy than any other. There is no doubt that Blaine means to be the head of the old radical anti-Hayes republican party. Preparations of walnut leaves, which contain tannin, have been recommended for scrofulous disorders. Professor Robertson Smith, of the Scotch Free Church, was suspended because he wrote that certain passages in the Pentateuch were not written by Moses--I. e., the Jews did not write the account of his own death and burial. It was claimed that the Smith-Rice party of Alabama, which President Hayes has chosen for his alliance, has no following whatever. The Mobile Register says that there is really no formidable anti-Spencer republican element in that State. The Richmond Dispatch says that Virginia never wanted England to force slavery upon her, that she has thereby lost the amount of white labor which she would have attracted, and that it is hard upon Virginia to be compelled to support free negro labor after having received no compensation for slaves. In the Jardin d'Acclimatation a bridegroom and his friends took seats on the elephant, the bride following on foot. Observing some people laughing she said: "You are amused; but let me tell you, in 1870 my husband was decorated for his bravery; he has saved eight persons from drowning and rescued me when a baby in my cradle from being burned when the house was in flames, and for these I married him." Springfield Republicans:--"A lady of this city several years ago heard a famous singer in the familiar song of 'Hory O'More,' the first two lines of which are:-- It was Hory O'More courted Kathleen O'Donnell. It was bold as a hawk, and she was as the dawn. Much impressed, she went home and sang it from memory, never having seen the music, and it is said to be an actual fact that for seven years she sang the second line, 'He pointed a heart and she swallowed it down,' before she discovered her mistake."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Lewenberg, the violinist, summers at Newport. Nillon is at Her Majesty's, and Patti and Albani at the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. William Shakespeare is the name of a new tenor who has appeared in England. Max Maretzke is in Baltimore conducting concerts at the Academy of Music and Summer Garden. A daughter of Mr. Fechter has been successfully singing of late at the Theatre Lyrique in "Cinq Mars." The birthday of Tom Moore was celebrated in London, at the Exeter Hall, by a selection of his songs and melodies. Mr. R. H. Mills, the pianist, will vibrate between the metropolis and Barnissno, a watering place, near the shores of Greenwood Lake. Mr. sinus Reeves' benefit concert will take place at the Albert Hall on the 4th of July. The particulars have not yet been announced. Several musical Utes were recently arrested for blowing horns before the doors of newly married couples. The judge said it was "a shocking case of de praved depravity." Robert Franz, the celebrated song composer, has been obliged to resign his post as professor of singing at the Academy of Halle, in consequence of his having become entirely deaf. Mr. E. H. Gouge, treasurer of the Union Square Theatre, will have a benefit at the Academy of Music the 27th inst., at which Mr. J. T. Raymond and other popular actors will appear. Speaking of the hot weather in connection with the Apollo Club festival one of the Chicago papers says:-- "The notes were of all degrees and kinds--a sort of musical hot stew, in which orchestra, chorus, auditors and all were boiling together." Mr. J. N. Pattison, the well known pianist, will mingle his own strains with the music of Niagara's torrent during his summer vacation. He has recently been compelled to decline an engagement for 100 concerts in England on account of ill health, the result of his protracted services at the Centennial last summer.

THE WAR.

Additional Details of the Russian Advance Into the Dobrukscha.

MATCHIN OCCUPIED

The Citizens of the Town Returning.

CONDUCT OF THE CONQUERORS

Where the Turks Expect to Meet Their Enemies

TURKISH DEFEAT IN MONTENEGRO

Iron-Clads in the Black Sea.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 25, 1877.

The details of the Russian crossing into and occupation of the northern portion of the Dobrukscha, forwarded yesterday, are further supplemented this morning by special despatches from the HERALD's correspondent who accompanied the invading army and dated Ibrail, Sunday afternoon:-- COMPLETE RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

"The success of the Russians at the crossing here was complete. The landing was safely made under great natural difficulties, and it is worthy of remark that there was not the slightest delay after the troops began passing until every man was across. THE CZAR ON THE GROUND.

"At three o'clock on Saturday morning the Czar, Czarowitch, the Grand Duke Nicholas and aides-de-camp arrived at Ibrail from Plojesti. The entire details of the crossing on the previous day were communicated to the Emperor. The Czar and his entire staff visited, inspected and finally rode across the pontoon bridge. All then returned to headquarters amid the wildest cheering from the troops drawn up ready to pass over. These men belonged to the last part of the two corps which continued passing into the Dobrukscha all day Saturday and long into the night.

THE CZAR AT GALATZ.

"In the afternoon the Czar and his staff proceeded by a special train to Galatz, and afterward visited the encampment at Montemto, a suburb of Galatz, where the Russian army was quartered when it first came to Galatz, nearly two months ago.

THE GRAND DUKE HARRANGUES HIS MEN.

"While the Czar was absent from Galatz the Grand Duke Nicholas proceeded to the river banks and harangued the troops, which were preparing to cross with orders to march to the support of the forces at Matchin. The men manifested all the enthusiasm which recent victory and respect for a commander inspires.

EFFECT OF THE CZAR'S PRESENCE.

"The sudden and unannounced arrival of the Czar produced even wilder scenes of pride and joy. He rode up to the side of the Grand Duke and said a few words, which, although inaudible to those even who stood near him, were interpreted as cheerful and kind. As the Czar rode away the troops with one voice sang the national hymn.

THE CZAR RETURNS TO PLOJESTI.

"At the railroad station, although the night was setting in, another ovation awaited the party. The cheers never ceased from the time the imperial party came in sight until the train moved off. The Czar, Czarowitch, Grand Duke and suite returned to Plojesti.

A QUIET NIGHT.

"Although the Russian troops were full of enthusiasm, last night passed quietly enough. Indeed, so fatigued was I that I slept soundly on the floor of the public room of the miserable hotel, with army officers and others walking about and talking.

OFF FOR MATCHIN.

"This morning I rose at five o'clock, and, having a fleet horse, set out again for Matchin. Riding on horseback across this country is decidedly different from a canter in Central Park or over the smooth roads of England. I was mistaken for a courier and allowed to pass all pickets. No mistake had been made, however, about having my passes ready to show at a moment's notice.

THE PEOPLE ALL FLED.

"In company with several Russian officers I rode about the village. Not a single inhabitant was to be seen. They had all fled, I was informed, with the retreating army. During the forenoon, however, they began to straggle in from their hiding places among the mountains, finding their houses cleaned out.

LOOTING THE TOWN.

"The Russians are firm and relentless with their enemies, and the action of the citizens in following the Turkish troops placed their property under the ban. Had they remained, the orders issued were that not a civilian should be molested, and that every